

In problems of immediate urgency, such as the food situation and demobilization.

The streets to-night (Saturday) are deserted; the university is closed, as its buildings on the Unter den Linden have been requisitioned for the purpose of quartering troops there.

What promises to be a decisive battle for the elimination of partisan politics in the Reichstag and the Reichsrath is precipitated by the announced determination of the soldiers to insist upon party representation on all governing boards. The leaders of the soldiers declare that if the present virtual dictatorship system of government is to be continued they will demand an equal vote with the workmen. Otherwise they insist upon the immediate convocation of the national assembly.

"We soldiers to-day are fully qualified to speak for the bourgeoisie," a former noncommissioned officer said to the correspondent. "We are satisfied and completely what was once proudly called 'Germany's splendid middle classes.' We represent all callings, trades and professions. The workmen, on the other hand, have succeeded during the progress of the war in creating a special social category, brought about by the prosperity of labor. The bourgeoisie to-day is really the proletariat. The soldiers, therefore, demand to be outvoted and therefore object to strict party representation in the composition of the Reichstag and Reichsrath."

The soldiers thus far seem to have proved themselves inferior parliamentary tacticians as compared with the radical labor elements. This realization is dawning on them, and their movement designed to reform the working means of the executive committee and bring about closer communion between the two divisions promises to furnish the first big political sensation of the revolutionary government.

Soldiers' Patience Exhausted.

It is commonly understood that the soldiers are impatient of the German Social Democracy busy themselves in trying to get together on a common national platform. The existing system of a compromise government is said to have exhausted the patience of the soldiers.

Public demonstrations on the part of the troops returning from the front are commonly interpreted here as in approval of the Ebert-Scheidemann group. Philipp Scheidemann is delivering the bulk of the patriotic speeches and glorifying the revolution, while the Social Democrats are busy with their independent following apparently are in possession of a decisive strategic advantage.

Among forty-nine persons set free by members of the Spartacus group in their raid on police headquarters on November 9, the council is made up of thieves and burglars and five black-mailers and other criminals, according to Vorwarts.

The Tageblatt observes the fact that deserters are now permitted to conduct public meetings and demand special privileges. This is a minor detail, but nevertheless is indicative of the conditions now prevailing in Germany.

The suburb of Neukolln now appears to be in complete control of the soldiers and workmen's council. There is a small number of soldiers and seventy-two Spartacus followers, who summarily ejected the majority Socialists and the members of the local garrison. The latter published a protest, drawing attention to the fact that the ultra-radicals are now in a position to put down the Spartacus group into practice, as they can loot the town treasury and the savings banks and confiscate property generally.

Ebert Promises Relief.

On receiving this protest Premier Ebert informed the magistrate of the suburb that the proceedings of the Spartacus followers were illegal. He promised relief through the intervention of the Department of the Interior, which he said was the only competent authority.

Neukolln is an important industrial center, with working people forming the great bulk of the population.

Hugo Haase, the Foreign Secretary in the Ebert Government, is informed by the Tageblatt that it sees things in a different light than this people's commissioner, who recently assured the American correspondents that order was prevailing in Berlin. The German Liberal organ, which thus addresses Herr Haase intimates that he is disinclined to break off with the Spartacus group, and it declares that an authoritative government is impossible unless it is backed up by discipline and organization.

"The fear of a counter revolution is ridiculous," says the Tageblatt continues. "Everybody knows in the old imperialistic, militaristic regime is definitely disposed of. But we shall fall again in our contact with the outside world if the old system is now to be succeeded by the autocratic rule of the Soviets."

The Vossische Zeitung says that the Government is not lacking in good will but that it badly needs a liberty of decision which would enable it to rule with the power and promptness necessary to "save a well behaved people from drifting into anarchy."

YANKEE OCCUPATION PRAISED BY GERMANS

Representative of Ministry Describes Moderation.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—(Special) praise is given the American troops of occupation by a representative of the Berlin Foreign Ministry on his return from Treves, according to a telegram received to-day from Berlin.

"The judgment of all Germans, such as shopkeepers, hotel keepers and the men on the streets," the official is quoted as saying, "is that the behavior of the Americans is blameless. Everything is following its normal course and the American columns are paying the greatest regard to civilian street traffic. No decrees have been issued which could in any way alarm the population."

A Cologne despatch in Friday's Rhenish Westphalian Gazette of Essen says that Cologne has been presented a strange spectacle recently. Large numbers of discharged soldiers, youths and even school children, stimulated by offers of rewards for troops of occupation by getting the artillery pieces to the right bank of the Rhine, were harassing themselves to gun

carriages bearing guns and dragging them to safety.

The mental attitude evidently still widely prevalent in Germany, which persists in regarding the German army as unbeaten, or at least as "vanquished victors," as a popular paradoxical German designation has it, is exemplified in the farewell proclamation to the inhabitants of the Rhine provinces, issued by Gen. von Eusem in evacuating the Rhine provinces. In this message, as quoted in a Cologne despatch to the Dusseldorfer Nachrichten, Gen. von Eusem said:

"You desired to see the victorious army which protected the fatherland for four and one-half years against all its enemies. You wished to see for yourselves whether our strength was broken and whether we remained true sons of German aires. The glorious reception given us, the display of flags, the greetings extended, are the best evidence that you are satisfied with us and that we have not disappointed your expectations."

"We are proud of this and we thank you. Although unfortunate circumstances brought the enemy into the land, he is not the victor in battle. Our hearts remain true to you, and you belong to us. Remain proud and German. Remember the good spirit and honor of the fatherland."

At Cologne and other places the departing troops, according to the local press, have been given tremendous farewells, and the soldiers their "glorious achievements" were recalled and "Deutschland über Alles" sung. The soldiers were smothered with flowers and gifts, while the officers expressed to the people the hope that they would meet again soon.

FEARS DOMINANCE OF SPARTACUS REDS

German Business Men Say Liebknecht Is Gaining.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—A special despatch from Amsterdam to the Sunday Times newspaper, opinion of business men residing in Germany that in the last two years the situation there has been grave in the extreme and that they feared a wave of Bolshevism would shortly sweep the country.

Bolshevik agitators are vehement, and Dr. Karl Liebknecht, the leader, is making great headway, especially by prophesying famine conditions after February.

Many strikes are proceeding and some cities are consequently in darkness. The death rate in Berlin has been treble the rate even of 1917. The extremists apparently are dominant in the coastal towns, while a new republic is gradually crystallizing along the Rhine.

Demonstrations continue in Cologne, Berlin and Mainz. The Spartacus group seized control of the Rhenische Westfälische Zeitung, formerly a Krupp organ.

GERMANS INCITING TROUBLE IN ALSACE

Propaganda to Neutrals Warns of "Black Peril."

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.

BREMEN, Dec. 8.—German propaganda is virulent in Switzerland, where it is circulating a card entitled "The Black Peril." This card is a new protest from Karlsruhe against the presence of Alsace of French troops. One clause reads: "Neutrals, take care: we are not utterly smashed and millions of people don't die of hunger."

The correspondent asserts that this and other efforts are being made to create sympathy for Germany. But it is gratifying to read, the National Zeitung, which says:

"Unhappily people on the side of Germany are still employing their old methods of incitement of false indignation. Berlin wishes as before to divert the wrath of the German people to the enemy and is behaving exactly as in the time of Ludendorff. The German press is still receiving watchwords from the wire pullers in the Foreign Office, the same men who laid so indecisively thick the net of lies over the eyes of the German people."

Some Swiss newspapers recently are awakening to the fact that the world has been grossly deceived by Germany. This is one result of the Bavarian revolutions and the consequent recriminations.

BAVARIAN MINISTER FORCED TO RESIGN

Armed Soldiers Visit Auer's Home in Munich.

MUNICH, Dec. 8.—A crowd of armed soldiers Friday night went to the residence of Herr Auer, the Minister of the Interior, and after forcing an entrance demanded the Minister's resignation, which he conceded.

The Minister also stormed the newspaper offices, except one. They withdrew several hours later at the earnest request of the Bavarian Premier, Kurt Eisner, who hurried to the scene.

Two minutes were given Herr Auer to decide at the point of a revolver. He was then forced to put his resignation into writing. At first he wrote:

"I have been overcome by about 300 armed men in my dwelling and forced to resign the office of Minister of the Interior. I declare herewith that, surrendering to force, I lay down the office of Minister of the Interior."

This did not satisfy the revolutionists, who demanded a statement that the resignation was voluntary. The crowd was led by the former editor, Erich Muehsam. They proceeded to a communist meeting to the office of the Bavarian Courier and appointed a woman as editor of the paper. They remained in the Courier office until Premier Eisner went there with a guard.

The Neue Nachrichten was the only Munich paper able to appear this morning.

League of Small Nations Meets.

The League of Small Nations held a meeting yesterday at the Hotel d'Alpin and passed resolutions opposing any league of nations that did not include the smaller ones and representatives of subject peoples. Plans were completed for a deliberative congress of all the small nations in this city December 14-15 to consider the fact that small nations shall take in the plans for world organization. Separate representation at the peace conference will also be demanded.

BUTLER TALK HALTS FREE SEA JUNKERS

London Paper Says Columbia Man's Interview Tends to Clear the Issue.

BOGUS RADIO DESPATCHES Attempts Made to Mislead the British Public as to Wilson's Intentions.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—The Observer to-day displays the statement of Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University on the subject of a League of Nations. The headlines are suggestive. "Great Interview—Ideals with Security—True Freedom of the Seas."

As cabled yesterday, the newspapers here have been furnishing the public with despatches purporting to relate on the President's ship by wireless, first, that the President is crossing the ocean in order to fight for the liberal realization of the fourteen points, especially disarmament—naval disarmament in particular; second, that unless Britain immediately agreed to discard much of her naval strength America will proceed to build a much stronger navy than Britain.

Too much importance has not been attached to those fulminations, but the spirit of them has caused some apprehension. Therefore a sober and helpful discussion such as Dr. Butler's is invaluable at this moment.

Dr. Butler, written presumably by J. L. Garvin, reviews the situation in America and extends the heartiest welcome to President Wilson. "Clear the Air," says the headline. Referring to the phases of the discussion I have mentioned, the article says:

"We are warmly grateful to the American press as a whole for a thousand generous, but suddenly and ourselves denounced by a few newspapers as little better than junkies and militarists of the seas. Yet the denunciation is urged on principles which would have insured the triumph of German aggression in Belgium and France and the utter sacrifice of free nations to free goods. . . . Many Americans believe we are not to grab all we can."

Not Afraid of American Navy.

Discussing the freedom of the seas, the writer proceeds:

"We were told if we do not accept the freedom of the seas idea the consequence will be such a development of the American navy as might make it even larger than our own. Very well, America is perfectly entitled to do whatever she may think worth while and wise. We can settle it on that basis and shake hands."

"The alternative leaves us quite happy. We are not a jealous or acrimonious people—especially not where America is concerned—not prone to melodramatic fears and suspicions. We regard America's growth in greatness and power as the most natural thing in the world. We rejoice in it."

BRITISH RESENTFUL OF SEA CURB TALK

Believe Agitators Trying to Embarrass Wilson.

Special Despatch to The Sun.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President Wilson may be seriously embarrassed at the outset of his peace mission by the efforts of certain of his supporters to make it clear that the principal reason for the President's visit to Europe is to curb British sea power and substitute some sort of international agreement for the dominance of the British fleet.

The pronouncements by leading British statesmen showing that the leader of every party is unalterably opposed to any such plan are regarded in diplomatic circles here as highly significant. But reports from London given great prominence by Lord Northcliffe in the London Times, stating that "cheap jack" correspondents are speaking for President Wilson and that "somewhat pitiful stuff is being sent here, some even alleged to be wireless despatches from the Wilson ship," have focused attention strikingly on the matter.

We regard America's growth in greatness and power as the most natural thing in the world. We rejoice in it. The President's absolute silence on this and other phases of his peace programme has made it easy for gratuitous interpretations to be made of his attitude. How seriously the British and French Governments take these interpretations is of course not known.

The British reference to alleged wireless messages from the Wilson ship which referred to the President's interest in Winston Churchill's statement that the British fleet could not be substituted by an international agreement indicates that public opinion abroad has not been favorably impressed by the veiled hint that the President might seek to make his own views on British sea power prevail.

Were it not for the fact that the President has been raised public opinion in England and France, it is feared, would regard such statements as inspired not by the President himself, but by some of his spokesmen aboard the George Washington.

Petain Gets Marshal's Baton.

Mrs. Dec. 8.—President Poincare, in the presence of a large crowd on the parade ground here to-day, presented Gen. Henri Philippe Petain with the baton of a Marshal of France, thus carrying out formally the elevation of Gen. Petain.

9 FRENCH PRISONERS SHOT BY GERMANS

Atrocity Added to List for Reparation.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—Nine French prisoners were shot by the Germans and fifteen others seriously wounded at the prison camp in Langensalz, Prussian Saxony, the Spanish Ambassador at Berlin reports. The behavior of the prisoners did not in the least justify this severity, it was declared.

The French Government, it is indicated, is resolved to demand reparation for the deaths of the prisoners, which will be added to the already long list of similar occurrences.

It was reported in a Paris despatch of December 5 that incidents of "savage brutality" had occurred within the last few days in a prison camp in Saxony where allied soldiers were confined, and the allied Governments were said to have decided to act energetically in this connection. It was apparently this incident which gave rise to the report printed in the North German Gazette of Berlin that allied occupation was to be extended, even temporarily, to Berlin, the reason given in this report being a "regrettable incident during which a supervisor of a prisoners' camp shot three Frenchmen."

The German soldiers' council resolving on a return home, the soldiers began precipitately to leave of their own accord. The officers lost all authority, while the Bolsheviks gained courage and street riots followed.

The military authorities speedily transferred their power to the same red leaders whom they themselves had discarded in the spring. The red leaders distributed the arms handed over by the Germans to anybody who applied. The rowdy elements poured forth to be supplied, whereas the bourgeoisie were denied. There was an army of 25,000 was formed. It is expected this soon will replace the present Government with one that is purely Bolshevik.

The Russian Bolsheviks are at the mercy of the Lithuanians, who are contemplating new military action for the encircling and starving out of Lemberg and other Polish towns. Between the Poles themselves and the Czechs are germs of discordance arising over mining properties and the oil supply.

In addition to the larger disputes between the States, putative States and pseudo States, there has arisen a craze for auto-determination, which if allowed to continue will lead to chaos. Communities are declaring from where they are "speech islands," that is they have a different tongue from those around them, and therefore they must have new self-governing institutions.

Maps in support of these "speech islands" are appearing everywhere. These are being prepared in great numbers and the peace conference will be littered with them.

DICTATOR AT OMSK DEPOSES SEMENOFF

Admiral Kolchak Orders Arrest of General.

By the Associated Press.

VIENNA, Dec. 8 (delayed).—Admiral Kolchak, the anti-Bolshevik dictator at Omsk, has issued orders deposing Gen. Semenoff, the anti-Bolshevik military leader in Siberia, from command of the Fifth Army Headquarters at Chita and dismissing him from the service. The grounds for dismissal were interrupting communication and jeopardizing the Siberian army. Col. Vainov was named as Semenoff's successor and orders were given him to arrest Semenoff.

This was Admiral Kolchak's reply to the recent ultimatum of Semenoff to the eastern provinces. Col. Vainov is reported to have arrived at Irkutsk with troops bound eastward. At Japanese headquarters it is said that it is proposed to avert at any cost a clash which would be calculated to disrupt railroad communication.

A Bolshevik prisoner in Omsk, which was turned back by Nikolsky, has reached Tashkent. Out of the 800 men on board 250 were ill with typhoid, dysentery or the grip, while eight others were insane. The Railway Administration has issued orders against the unloading of any of the prisoners within the boundaries of Manchuria. The train will proceed to Chita.

BOLSHEVISM NEAR END, SAYS GERMAN

Traveller From Russia Predicts Overthrow of Soviets.

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 8.—The Russian Soviet Government is aware that it is approaching the moment of its overthrow, according to a member of a German trade commission who left Moscow on November 9. Bolshevik circles at that time were depressed, he reports, and many members of the Government had their passports prepared in the event they had to flee to Stockholm.

Discontent with the existing Government was growing daily even among the lowest classes, this German found, and the recognition was spreading everywhere that the Government had brought the country to the verge of ruin.

Special Wireless Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. STOCKHOLM, Dec. 8.—The Swedish Legation has been withdrawn from Russia following the departure of all officials from the consulate at Petrograd and Moscow, and also Swedish subjects living in Russia.

Stockholm, Dec. 8.—Sweden has recalled her diplomatic and consular representatives in Russia, with the exception of two, for the reason that M. Vorovsky, the representative of the Soviet Government here, it was alleged, had been transmitting Bolshevik literature from Russia.

The Swedish Government informed M. Vorovsky that he would not be further allowed to enjoy the diplomatic courier privilege. The Government also stated it presumed M. Vorovsky and the other members of the Soviet Legation would leave Sweden.

NARROWS NET IS REMOVED.

Vessels Now Have Unrestricted Passage at This Port.

BOLSHEVIKI HAVE GRIP ON ESTHONIA

Danish Woman, Just Returned, Describes Conditions as Desperate.

ROWDY ELEMENT RULES People Hope for Help From England, but It Must Be Sent Quickly.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.

COPENHAGEN, Dec. 8.—The National Tidende publishes a letter from a Danish woman who fled from Reval on the last steamship to Helsingfors, describing the situation in Esthonia and Livonia as desperate.

The German soldiers' council resolving on a return home, the soldiers began precipitately to leave of their own accord. The officers lost all authority, while the Bolsheviks gained courage and street riots followed.

The military authorities speedily transferred their power to the same red leaders whom they themselves had discarded in the spring. The red leaders distributed the arms handed over by the Germans to anybody who applied. The rowdy elements poured forth to be supplied, whereas the bourgeoisie were denied. There was an army of 25,000 was formed. It is expected this soon will replace the present Government with one that is purely Bolshevik.

The Russian Bolsheviks are at the mercy of the Lithuanians, who are contemplating new military action for the encircling and starving out of Lemberg and other Polish towns. Between the Poles themselves and the Czechs are germs of discordance arising over mining properties and the oil supply.

In addition to the larger disputes between the States, putative States and pseudo States, there has arisen a craze for auto-determination, which if allowed to continue will lead to chaos. Communities are declaring from where they are "speech islands," that is they have a different tongue from those around them, and therefore they must have new self-governing institutions.

Maps in support of these "speech islands" are appearing everywhere. These are being prepared in great numbers and the peace conference will be littered with them.

POLISH JEWS UNHARMED.

Pogrom Stories Inspired by Germans, Says Bureau.

GENEVA, Dec. 8.—The Central Polish Bureau at Lausanne has received a telegram from Berlin to the effect that there have been no pogroms against the Jews in Poland. Reports that have been carried over, spread especially by the German press, were, since the armistice has begun an anti-Polish propaganda, the despatch adds, in order to injure the new Poland before the eyes of the Allies in the peace conference.

In the meantime Polish Jews in Switzerland denounce the accusations as German methods to bring about disunion among the Poles to prevent the formation of a strong Polish nation in the future, which Germany fears.

CHINESE INTERN GERMANS.

Twenty Large Temples Fitted Up for Boches Near Peking.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service.

Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. PEKING, Dec. 8 (delayed).—Doubtless anticipating further allied representations, the Chinese Government suddenly has commenced internment of Germans on a big scale, and twenty large temples on the western hills near Peking are being fitted up for their reception.

In the last few days prominent Germans have been seized and others will be interned as fast as the temples are equipped. Women and children are accompanying their male relatives voluntarily.

HUNGARY FREES EX-ENEMIES.

U. S. British and French Citizens to Be Sent to Switzerland.

BUDAPEST, Dec. 8.—All American, British and French citizens who were living in Hungary during the war will be permitted to return to their homes now, according to an official Hungarian message.

The Hungarian Government, it is said, will put a special train at their service to convey them from Budapest to the Swiss frontier.

CROSS-COUNTRY FLIERS HALT.

Army Aviators Reach El Paso—Stop for Repairs.

EL PASO, Tex., Dec. 8.—The four army airplanes flying from San Diego with the Atlantic coast as their destination reached here to-day and will remain until Tuesday for repairs and supplies.

WESTERN MEN LEAVE DEVENS.

First Soldiers Leave Camp at Ayer To-day Under New Rule.

AYER, Mass., Dec. 8.—The first soldiers to leave Camp Devens under the War Department's policy of sending men to the cantonments nearest their homes for discharge will start tomorrow for Illinois and other central Western States. The party will comprise 402 men and several officers. Fifty-seven negroes from Florida also will start for Fort Hancock, Georgia.

PETTY AFFRAYS ARE SWEEPING AUSTRIA

Allied Detachments Needed to Prevent Futile, Costly Struggles.

"SPEECH ISLANDS" RISE Communities Demand Separate Government on Ground of Dialects.

By JAMES M. JEFFRIES.

Special Cable Despatch to The Sun and the London Times Service. Copyright, 1918, all rights reserved. VIENNA, Dec. 4 (delayed).—Allied detachments are really needed in the eastern portions of the former Austrian empire, where the various struggles are engaged in a futile struggle, costing many lives, for the possession of towns and countryside in the areas of debatable nationality.

There was a typical useless affray yesterday at Marchegg, near Pressburg. The Czechs occupied the bridge over the March and the Hungarians attacked them. A train happened to arrive with returning detachments from Mackensen's army, who joined the Hungarians, using machine guns and hand grenades. The Czechs and the Hungarians fought a battle, and the Czechs and the Hungarians fought a battle.

All this bloodshed probably would have been stopped by the presence of a few allied soldiers.

The ancient kingdom of Poland is at the mercy of the Lithuanians, who are contemplating new military action for the encircling and starving out of Lemberg and other Polish towns. Between the Poles themselves and the Czechs are germs of discordance arising over mining properties and the oil supply.

In addition to the larger disputes between the States, putative States and pseudo States, there has arisen a craze for auto-determination, which if allowed to continue will lead to chaos. Communities are declaring from where they are "speech islands," that is they have a different tongue from those around them, and therefore they must have new self-governing institutions.

Maps in support of these "speech islands" are appearing everywhere. These are being prepared in great numbers and the peace conference will be littered with them.

MARTIAL LAW GIVES SHOCK TO GERMANS

Aix-la-Chapelle Frets Under Yoke of Belgians.

By the Associated Press.

AIX-LA-CHAPELLE, Rhenish Prussia, Dec. 8.—This large German city is not enthusiastic over the proposition of occupation by the Allies. The yoke of martial law seemingly has galled the people and there have been many signs of fretfulness.

The populace was shocked beyond measure when the Belgians first entered the city and promulgated the broad rule that civilians should leave sidewalks and uncrowded when Belgian officers approached and that hostages should be given.

Their dignity was so hurt that they protested to the International Armistice Commission. Learning from the commission that the rules were exactly the same as those in Belgium at the time of the occupation of Brussels, the people received an additional shock. They consoled themselves, however, with the argument that the Belgians had brought the rules down upon themselves by firing upon the German troops, while Aix-la-Chapelle never injured the Belgians.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

King George Visits Lille.

LILLE, Dec. 8.—King George of England paid a visit to Lille to-day. He was greeted by an enthusiastic demonstration. He proceeded to the general headquarters of the British Fifth Army, where he received the local authorities.

7 OF LANSDALE CREW DROWN OFF TANGIER

Boat Capsized on Way Back to U. S. Destroyer.

PARIS, Dec. 8.—One officer and six men of the American destroyer Lansdale were drowned Saturday when attempting to rejoin their ship, according to a Havas despatch from Tangier.

They were of a party of thirty officers and men who had spent the day in the Moroccan seaport, and were returning to the Lansdale when their boat capsized in a heavy sea.

WILL INVESTIGATE POGROMS.

Joint Polish and Jewish Committee to Go From U. S.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Announcement that a joint Polish and Jewish committee will go to Poland to investigate the stories of Jewish pogroms recently published was made to-day by John P. Smulski, Chicago, president of the National Polish Department. The committee will sail within ten days, but the exact date, it was said, is dependent upon the appointment of the three Jewish commissioners.

The suggestion of the joint commission originated at a meeting of the National Polish Department and the Polish National Defence Committee recently in New York, and the Jewish organization now has agreed to the plan, Mr. Smulski said.

"I expect the commissioners, irrespective of their religious beliefs, will return," said Mr. Smulski, "convinced that the real solution of the Jewish problem rests on the creation of a strong independent Polish state with the same intent to relieve the terrible overcrowding and with food products sufficient for all the inhabitants. With a reconstructed Poland of large area there will be opportunity for all."

BRITISH LEADERS TELL NAVY'S FEATS

Lloyd George, Geddes and Pirrie Contribute.

LONDON, Dec. 8.—Articles of general and merchant marine affairs by Premier Lloyd George, Sir Eric Geddes, the First Lord of the Admiralty, and Lord Pirrie, the Controller-General of the Merchant Shipping, are placed in the current number of an educational journal.

Lloyd George, referring to the surrender of the German fleet, says it was a significant event because it symbolized in a fitting manner the absolute triumph of the allied cause.